

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Latin America*

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ARGENTINA

Minister Notes Resumption of Political Activities [CLARIN 16 Nov]	B 1
Labor Union Leaders Deny Supporting New CGT	B 2
CNEA Chairman Outlines Nuclear Energy Plans	B 2
Foreign Minister Explains Position Taken at OAS	B 2
Source Says UN Discussion of Malvinas Postponed	B 3
Official: Pilcomayo Will Not Alter Paraguay Ties	B 3
Briefs: Czechoslovak Trade Mission; French Business Delegation	B 3

BOLIVIA

Episcopal Conference Criticizes New Security Law	C 1
President Says Bolivia Will Attend Andean Meeting	C 1
Siles Zuazo Claims Support of Three Countries	C 1

BRAZIL

Power Dispute Reported in Planalto Palace [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 15 Nov]	D 1
Paper Outlines Trade With USSR, East Europe [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov]	D 1
PRC Delegation Interested in Computers, Rapeseed [O GLOBO 17 Nov]	D 2
Ministry Stops Bauxite Sale to U.S. Corporation	D 2
O ESTADO Comments on General Walters' Visit [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 16 Nov]	D 3
Spokesman Says Brazil Will Not Censure Argentina	D 3
O ESTADO Discusses Cost of Nuclear Program [O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 13 Nov]	D 4

COLOMBIA

Labor Minister Resigns Over Venezuelan Situation	F 1
Bolivian President Not Invited to Andean Summit	F 1
Dominican Ambassador Killed, Assailant Identified	F 1
Consul Named Killer	F 1

PERU

Yugoslav Vice President Kraigher Ends Visit	J 1
Supreme Soviet Deputy Chairman Arrives	J 1
Minister: Peru Will Protect Political Refugees	J 1

VENEZUELA

CP Deputy on Colombian Attitude to Treaty	L 1
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PANAMA

Government Rejects Canal Treaty Implementation Law	N 1
Official Comments on Need for U.S. Funds for Canal	N 1
MATUTINO Support [17 Nov]	N 2
Security Council Election Seen as Warning to U.S. [MATUTINO 18 Nov]	N 2
CRITICA Comments on Monteria Treaty, Students [17 Nov]	N 3

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Colonel Majano Says Coup d'Etat May Be Imminent P 1
Guterrez: Cubans, Nicaraguans Lead Guerrillas P 1
Heavy Fighting Reported in San Vicente Department P 2
[EL MUNDO 17 Nov]
FMLN Communique Reported [EL INDEPENDIENTE 17 Nov] P 2

GUATEMALA

ORPA Announces Unity of Revolutionary Groups P 3
Democratic Socialist Party Backs Armed Struggle P 3

HONDURAS

Government Makes Concessions To End Nurses Strike P 4

NICARAGUA

FSLN Leaders Address Monimbo March in Managua P 4
Commander Eden Pastora P 4
Planning Minister Ruiz P 5
COSEP Document Evaluates National Situation P 5
[LA PRENSA 12 Nov]
PLI Confirms Support for Revolutionary Government P 11
Defense Committee Set Up After Madrid Congress P 12
Arce on International Solidarity P 12
IOJ Condemns IAPA Criticism of Nicaragua P 13
Yugoslavia's Kraigher Praises Sandinist Revolution P 13
Standard Fruit 'Sabotaging' Nicaraguan Economy [Havana] P 13

CUBA

Solidarity Rally With Salvadoran Guerrillas Held Q 1
Further Report Q 1
Cuba, GDR Sign Trade Agreement for 1981 Q 1
GDR Vocational Training Official Ends Talks Q 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Nov]
Soviet Ambassador Visits Nickel Plant Q 2
Syrian Education Minister Concludes Visit Q 2
Cuban, Swedish Cooperation Talks Open in Havana Q 2
CTC Reports on Application of Wage Reform Q 2

CARIBBEAN

BAHAMAS

Pindling Explains Position on Illegal Immigrants S 1
Immigrants Told What To Do During Amnesty Period S 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Guzman Answers Criticism, Discusses Envoy's Death S 1

MINISTER NOTES RESUMPTION OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PY182318 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 2, 3

[Text] The interior minister has announced in Mar del Plata that political activities will be resumed in the country beginning next year. In a statement to newsmen, and among other political definitions, he said that no major changes will be introduced in the economic program. He also commented on his dialogue with union leaders and why the Peronists were excluded.

"Political activities will be resumed only in 1981, but this will not prevent political parties from conducting internal activities, just as they have been doing until now."

This precise statement--perhaps the first reference to a specific time in the process--was made by Interior Minister Gen Albano Harguindeguy early yesterday morning in Mar del Plata. He made it clear, however, that "politics should not be mistaken for electoral campaigning."

After staying for nearly 8 hours in Mar del Plata, where he met with leaders of the various branches of the Buenos Aires "Center," Harguindeguy agreed to talk to the press shortly before 0300.

In response to some reports, he said: "This dialogue is not a convocation, nor is it designed to organize or to found any party or movement, but it represents the idea, the desire of many political sectors to become familiar with each other and to find basic agreements which would allow a vast political sector, which has been set aside over the past 40 years, to have its say in the national political future."

He emphasized that "moderates should no longer consider the military alternative as the ideal one, they themselves should offer new alternatives." He believes that "political activity should be reactivated by setting conditions which will guarantee the possibility of renewing the existing structures." He added that the national reorganization process itself must create the process that will replace it.

He said that "the next period--which begins with Viola--will be of a greater political content in every respect."

He said: "It is impossible to create a party through a decree." He emphasized, however, "that old offenses, rancor and disputes must be forgotten."

Commenting on the meeting held in Mar del Plata, Harguindeguy said: "We did not meet to air criticisms but to discuss the future of the country." He conceded that "someone spoke of the need to have the economic policy succeed" and that "there are sectors which are annoyed by the economic policy."

Asked if he obtained any political advantage from these meetings, he said: "I do not think that is in keeping with my office. It is not my function to sow disagreements in order to draw advantages from them."

He dismissed reports that for the formation of a large movement of opinion, the government "may seek to set Peronists or radicals aside." He said that "in order to form a great force one must unite, thus I cannot divide now only to pick up later what was left after the divisions."

In reply to another question, he said that "the creation of the General Labor Confederation [CGT] was not a victory of his ministry but a result of the implementation of the political dialogue. Since labor sectors could not have been excluded from the dialogue, labor leaders were invited and they attended. He added: "It has been neither the mission nor the intention of the interior minister that the formation of the CGT without the participation of either the Group of 20 or the National Labor Commission should appear as the outcome of this dialogue."

Asked whether Peronism would be in a position to take advantage of the social cost of the current economic policy, Harguindeguy said: "Yes, of course. Many politicians adopt the negative attitude of taking advantage of the errors committed by others."

Harguindeguy also explained why the Peronist leadership was not invited to the political dialogue. He said: "Since dialogue was to be held with representative sectors, the corrupt ones, those who excluded themselves and those who were not regarded as representative, had to be excluded. Based on certain attitudes adopted by these sectors, we decided not to invite them."

About the future administration of General Viola and the expectations prevailing in the country, he said: "The military junta has set its guidelines and clarifications, and the future president can only follow what the process indicates."

He added: "Beginning in March 1981, he (the new president) will have to implement the outlined policy. He may enjoy some flexibility because the guidelines are not entirely rigid, and he will be able to manage and to rule the country in accordance with its specific characteristics."

He said: "The objectives, the statute, the basic documents will remain unchanged. The only thing that will change is a group of men, because the process is depersonalized. No major changes should be expected."

Asked if there will be changes in the economy, Harguindeguy said: "What do you expect us to do in the economy? Do you want us to distribute something which we do not have? The economy is basically the distribution of wealth. It is as though we wanted 10 gross domestic products for distribution while we have only 1."

LABOR UNION LEADERS DENY SUPPORTING NEW CGT

PY182128 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1945 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Labor leaders from the carpenters, municipal employees, insurance, confection industry, light and energy, and textile workers unions have denied that they support the recently created General Labor Confederation (CGT).

Union leaders Andres Franco (carpenters union), Geronimo Izzeta (municipal workers union), Ramon Valle (insurance workers union) and Enrique Mico (confection industry workers union) issued this denial, since it was first reported that they were among the supporters of the CGT.

CNEA CHAIRMAN OUTLINES NUCLEAR ENERGY PLANS

PY182245 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 14 Nov (NA)--Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), has stated that "by the year 2,000 the national nuclear energy program will produce 15 percent of the country's total power." He noted, moreover, that "the percentage of royalties offered to Mendoza for uranium deposits has been increased by 3.3 percent."

Castro Madero added that "the next nuclear plant will be installed in Mendoza, probably in the Nihuil area, and if everything goes according to plan, the construction will start by 1983."

FOREIGN MINISTER EXPLAINS POSITION TAKEN AT OAS

PY151517 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2239 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor stated here today that at the next OAS General Assembly, Argentina will maintain a "very firm position" so that the human rights issue "may not be used against Argentine interests."

He also warned that if the OAS is facing a crisis or does not establish its goals, its high objectives," Argentina will "profoundly" reconsider its participation in the organization.

The foreign minister made these and other remarks at Ezeiza Airport just before departing at a little past 1830 for Washington, heading the Argentine delegation that will participate in the OAS General Assembly, which will begin on Wednesday and which will study, among other things, the issue of human rights in the continent.

In answer to a question on the report by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC) regarding Argentina, he said that "the most important points are those of cooperation among the member countries, because there are very distressing problems, such as those of energy, food and regional trade."

He added that he is not taking any answer from the Argentine Government to the IAHRC because "we already gave one at the appropriate moment." But in view of the insistence of reporters, he stated that "our government has issued a critical report, making some observations on the performance of that commission," which visited Argentina in September 1979.

SOURCE SAYS UN DISCUSSION OF MALVINAS POSTPONED

PY182236 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Nov (NA)--A reliable source from the Argentine Foreign Ministry stated today that Argentina has decided to postpone the discussion of the Malvinas Islands at the United Nations in view of the improvement in the state of relations between Argentina and Great Britain and the improvement in the bilateral negotiations on the Malvinas issue.

Answering a question, the same source added that "Argentine-British relations have experienced a considerable improvement in all sectors, even in the bilateral negotiations undertaken to restore the Malvinas Islands to Argentine sovereignty. The Foreign Ministry has decided, therefore, to postpone the discussion of the issue at the UN General Assembly."

OFFICIAL: PILCOMAYO WILL NOT ALTER PARAGUAY TIES

PY172116 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1812 GMT 13 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM)--Carlos Ballester, the under secretary of hydraulic resources, said today that the Pilcomayo River issue will not affect the existing excellent Argentine-Paraguayan relations. He noted that the issue is being discussed at the Foreign Ministry level and that he does not believe there will be any difficulties in the future.

Ballester, who today returned from the United States, said upon his arrival that on Monday he attended the UN regular session on hydraulic resources, during which the UN launched the potable water and sanitation 10-year program.

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADE MISSION--A Czechoslovak trade mission headed by the foreign trade minister of that country arrived in Buenos Aires today. The mission will hold 2 days of talks with officials of the Secretariat for International Trade and Economic Negotiations. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

FRENCH BUSINESS DELEGATION--A French delegation headed by Baron (Dempain) has arrived in the country. It will hold several meetings with the economy minister and local businessmen. It also will study the possibility of France participating in Argentine development plans. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 80 PY]

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE CRITICIZES NEW SECURITY LAW

PY182109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1609 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Bolivian Episcopal Conference said that the new state security law, which is to go into effect in the next few hours, is superfluous and inappropriate. According to Col Luis Arce Gomez, the new legal rule will punish drug traffickers and extremists with the death penalty.

In a letter addressed to President Luis Garcia Meza and signed by Msgr Alejandro Mestre, secretary general of the episcopate, the church recalls that the military regime has enforced the 1965 constitution, which expressly prohibits the application of the death penalty in the country. The church states that in order for the sanctions of justice to have moral strength, it is necessary that the universal principles guaranteeing the impartiality of the process, the right to a defense and the right to due process be respected.

According to the church, the current laws are sufficient to guarantee the stability of the institutions if they are applied properly, therefore, it is unnecessary to promulgate new, superfluous and inappropriate rules.

It should be recalled that the national episcopate, which met a few weeks after Gen Garcia Meza came to power, has criticized the regime for serious violations of human rights.

PRESIDENT SAYS BOLIVIA WILL ATTEND ANDEAN MEETING

PY121815 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Nov 80

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 10 Nov (TELAM)--President Luis Garcia Meza announced that Bolivia will be present at the Andean Group meeting which is scheduled to take place in the city of Santa Marta, Colombia, on 17 December. The Bolivian president told Santa Cruz University television that Bolivia will go to the meeting to discuss all pending problems on a basis of equality, and not as a Cinderella.

As is known, the Andean Group countries have opposed the current Bolivian regime, which responded by voicing the possibility of withdrawing from that agreement. Even though no decision has been taken on that matter, it is very probable that an alternative will be chosen, depending on the results of the meeting to be held in Colombia. The Andean Group countries have encouraged the democratic process, and therefore they reacted with hostility when General Garcia Meza took over the government on 17 July.

SILES ZUAZO CLAIMS SUPPORT OF THREE COUNTRIES

PY180304 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2137 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 17 Nov (LATIN)--Bolivian political leader Hernan Siles Zuazo, who has headed a government in exile since the military took over power in his country 4 months ago, today said that he has received full support from the Colombian, Ecuadorean and Venezuelan governments.

Siles arrived today in Lima from Ecuador, after touring several countries of the region, seeking support for his constitutional government in exile. Speaking to the press at the local airport, Siles said: I have found solidarity everywhere...I have received full support from the Colombian, Ecuadorean and Venezuelan governments. Upon his arrival in Lima, the Bolivian politician--who received the most votes for president in the Bolivian elections held in June--was heavily guarded and taken downtown in an official car.

Siles said he would like to talk with the prominent Bolivian labor leader, Juan Lechin Oquendo, who arrived yesterday in Lima as a political refugee after being detained in La Paz since 17 July, when the military overthrew former President Lidia Gueiler.

POWER DISPUTE REPORTED IN PLANALTO PALACE

PY181546 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Nov 80 p 4

[From the Brasilia Agency by Emerson Sousa]

[Excerpt] The dismissal of Alexandre Garcia, press under secretary of the presidency, once again has brought to light the power dispute that is going on in the Planalto Palace. The event came as a surprise to many, but to others it had been meticulously planned.

It is no secret that within the palace structure, the pressure exercised by the group headed by Minister Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, has naturally created a rival element: that of the Mass Media Ministry, or in other words, that of Minister Said Farhat.

Garcia, who is called "Alexwonder" and who is a member of Golbery's group--which has the president's private secretary, Heitor Ferreira, as its main spokesman--now is personally experiencing from the Farhat group the same methods that his own group used many times to remove possible foreign bodies that were beginning to fumble around in the dark corridors of power.

For a long time now the disagreements between the two groups have been increasing and this is because Garcia, and the current press secretary, Marco Natonio Kraemer, are Farhat's officials, but members of the Golbery group.

Farhat knows very well that among his direct aides he can only count on some of them as being really his men, others have been imposed on him through the pressure of the opposition group. Given that the public knew nothing about this battle because it was kept within the palace, the mass media minister--who appeared to be above the maneuvers constantly used by the Aquino group [as published]--by using the weapons of opportunity and subtlety absorbed the strategy so well that he attacked at the right time in the Garcia episode. The proof of this is the fact that Professor Aquino only heard of Garcia's dismissal by telephone 3 hours after the event had taken place.

PAPER OUTLINES TRADE WITH USSR, EAST EUROPE

PY182027 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 52

[From the Brasilia Agency]

[Excerpt] A realistic projection of Brazil's trade with Eastern Europe forecasts a total of \$1.5 billion by the end of the year, which means an increase of more than 20 percent compared with 1979. Trade with the Soviet Union, Brazil's second-place trading partner--Poland being in first place--amounted to a total of \$260 million in 1979: exports totaling \$224 million and imports \$36 million.

Recent indications grant more credibility to this year's forecasts, which could make the already mentioned figures even higher. Among the indications is the trip of a Petrobras delegation to Moscow during the next few days for the signing of a contract for the purchase of 200,000 to 300,000 barrels of oil per day until the end of this year.

Another indication that the Brazilian authorities consider positive within the trade framework with the Soviet Union was the fourth Brazilian light industry show that was held in October, which was promoted by the Brazilian Embassy in Moscow with the intention of selling national consumer goods. This show was held under the guidance of the East European Commission. No contracts were signed, which was expected by Brazil in view of the Soviet system of negotiating, but receptivity was great and this should result in concrete deals within the next few months.

The Soviets have shown great interest in the textile sector. Anevaluation. made by the Brazilian authorities indicates that the delegation sent by the Soviet Trade Ministry to the show was of a high level. This ministry sent a note to Brasilia through diplomatic channels communicating its satisfaction with the show.

Although sales of Brazilian industrial products were fairly active during the 1976-1979 period, the export trend regarding the Soviet Union also showed a high percentage of primary products. During the 2-year period 1978-1979, primary products amounted to 68.7 percent of Brazil's exports to the Soviet Union, the most important being coca beans, bulk sugar and soybeans. During the same period, exports of industrial products increased by 11 percent, amounting to 31.3 percent, of which 24 percent were semimanufactured products, the most important being bulk castor oil and cocoa butter and paste. The most important manufactured products are acrylic fiber for use in the textile industry, wool fiber and refined sugar. There is not much diversity regarding imports, the most important item being "machinery and equipment."

In view of the deficit that the East European countries, with the USSR at their head, have accumulated over the past few years with the industrialized countries of the West, and which is increasing, they have stimulated trade with developing countries, to which the Soviet Union and its satellites mainly sell oil and weapons.

PRC DELEGATION INTERESTED IN COMPUTERS, RAPESEED

PY182230 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Nov 80 p 10

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--The PRC delegation that visited the Brazil Export 80 fair yesterday reported that there is interest in purchasing computers from Brazil, as well as rapeseed for the production of edible rape oil, which is much appreciated in China. The delegation also visited several pavilions, including those of Polymax Systems, Perifericos, Ltd, and Olvebra, Inc (industry and commerce of vegetable oil).

During an interview with the press, the Chinese representatives stated only that this was their first visit to Brazil Export 80, and that they will make other visits within the next few days. They also expressed their interest in computers and vegetable oil. At the Polymax Systems pavilion, Momeo Danesi, the company's marketing manager, stated that the Polymax board recently visited China, which expressed interest in purchasing approximately 1,000 Poly 101 SS computers.

According to Danesi, some of these computers would be used in the scientific field, while others would be used for the management of companies. In the scientific sector, they would be used in structural calculus (construction), topography and biomedical analysis, and in the management of companies, they would be used to control billing and for their purposes. "It is very probable that the sale of these computers will be firmed up for an amount between \$12 million and \$15 million.

On receiving the Chinese delegation, Olvebra president Ming Ling stated that his company will create a "joint venture" [given in English] to refine oil in China within 2 years, at an estimated investment of between \$1 million and \$2.8 million. "We are also interested in forming a joint venture for the construction of an oil extracting factory, but it will not be in the short term," he stated.

MINISTRY STOPS BAUXITE SALE TO U.S. CORPORATION

PY182046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1642 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 18 Nov (AFP)--The Brazilian Mines and Energy Ministry has suspended the sale of a bauxite deposit to the U.S. Alcoa Corporation. The seller was the Jari Corporation, owned by U.S. millionaire Daniel Ludwig.

The ministry made its decision in line with a recommendation by the National Security Council. A note issued by the mines and energy minister states that the purchase of this deposit in Para State would make the Alcoa Corporation the owner of more than 10 percent of Brazil's bauxite reserves, which would be incompatible with the country's interests.

O ESTADO COMMENTS ON GENERAL WALTERS' VISIT

PY181159 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The United States Will Make Changes in Its Policy Toward Brazil"]

[Excerpt] Although stressing the fact that he is not speaking as a representative of Ronald Reagan, Gen Vernon Walters told at least three ministers he visited this week that profound changes will take place in Brazilian-U.S. relations. Given his knowledge of the U.S. president-elect and his ideas, he told them that concrete plans already exist for a policy of tightening relations, based on bilateral relations.

Since the conversation was frank and private, one minister asked the general if words and promises would continue from the United States without corresponding positive action. This was answered with a categorical no. According to the visitor, Reagan's strategy will affect rhetoric as well as involve positive cooperative projects in the economic sector, "since despite our domestic problems, we are aware of Brazil's critical situation in the economic sector and its obvious repercussions in the social arena." In other words, Walters maintained the point of view that since Brazil is an essential partner of the United States in the defense of the Western system, many things must flow from the paper work and become a reality in terms of direct economic cooperation; otherwise it would be the same as watching the aggravation of a social situation with its political consequences. One statement made to the ministers and others with whom he met well defines his thinking: "Allies cannot be abandoned."

Given the influence and the services rendered by General Walters to the Republican administration of his country, it is more than probable that he will hold an outstanding position in the Reagan government. This trip to Brazil, although private, was not a mere coincidence. In addition to seeing old friends, especially the military officers who had participated in the campaign of the FEB [Brazilian Expeditionary Force], he met with several generals in Rio de Janeiro and in Brasilia. While visiting Brasilia, he took the opportunity to visit at least three ministers: SNI [National Intelligence Service] Chief Octavio Medeiros, Civil Household Chief Golbery do Couto e Silva, and Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel. These things do not happen by mere chance, especially when one learns through others' statements that the dialogue evolved essentially around politics. It seems that the Reagan administration will resume the strategy adopted by the Nixon and Ford administration given the nature of the actual situation beyond the Rio Grande. It will seek direct dialogue with Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, especially trying to neutralize or avoid the action of some kind of integrated Latin American bloc. In this case, our role gains more importance as new prospects will open up if, as a result of the talks, actual cooperative projects are implemented. As Walters was told--and he already knew it--we will not be able to face a serious economic crisis without effective U.S. participation, above and beyond the doubtful granting of loans. Although there is nothing positive for the time being, there are those who believe that some kind of a "Marshall Plan" or an "Alliance for Progress" is being developed which may be able to avoid the failures of its predecessor.

SPOKESMAN SAYS BRAZIL WILL NOT CENSURE ARGENTINA

PY182033 Paris AFP in Spanish 1612 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Nov (AFP)--At the OAS General Assembly scheduled to begin in Washington tomorrow, Brazil will abstain from voting on any draft resolution aimed at criticizing Argentina for violating human rights.

This statement was made here today by Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas, who added that Joao Clemente, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and Brazilian Government representative to the OAS Assembly, will abstain from voting on a draft aimed in this direction. Pericas indicated that Brazil's abstention is a way of avoiding participation in the discussion of domestic affairs of other nations. Pericas concluded: "We oppose the method used for the examination and judgment of the problem. We do not wish to discuss the essence of the issue and do not accept this handling of the subject."

O ESTADO DISCUSSES COST OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY142026 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 3

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "The Real Cost of the Nuclear Program"]

[Text] Nuclebras President Paulo Nogueira Batista has told the Congressional Investigating Committee [CPI] of the Federal Congress that the Brazilian nuclear program, which includes the construction of eight nuclear plants with a final output of 10 million kilowatts, will cost \$13.5 billion, an average of \$1,300 per installed kilowatt. According to the diplomat [as published], the current costs of the first plants cannot be projected because there is a tendency toward a reduction. With this statement, Nogueira Batista tried to refute the official information submitted to the CPI by Furnas [Furnas Electric Power Plants Inc.] which states that the installed nuclear kilowatt costs approximately \$2,600. Other estimates made for the same CPI by other well-known technicians, including John Cotrim, place the cost at \$3,000.

The statements of the president of Nuclebras, which were received in silence by a plenary session made up only of congressmen from the government bloc, are an illusion perceived by himself, but with a difference in this case--the illusion is going to have an excessively high cost for the national economy. Not even in the United States itself, where 68 atomic reactors are already in operation, according to volume 22 of the official bulletin of the international atomic energy organization, can a nuclear plant be installed at a price lower than \$1,600 per kilowatt, so much so that Edison of the United States has already announced the suspension of one plant due to its very high cost, preferring other more economical solutions, including coal, which Nogueira Batista condemns as not being economical in his testimony....

Truly, the whole testimony of the Nuclebras president is very far from reality because it starts with the principle of decreasing costs when nuclear industry throughout the world is retracting due to precisely to ever-increasing costs provoked by inflation, by the lack of flexibility in security regulations, by the high price of fuel and due to the fact that this type of plant has to be located farther and farther from the consumer centers in the large cities. The president of Nuclebras oversteps all of these arguments, rationalizing with superceded data. He says, in fact, that a nuclear plant is an advantage because it can be located close to consumer centers, which is a contradiction today because the government is now obliged to program new plants far from Sao Paulo, in the Ribeira valley, precisely due to ecological and security questions. Never will another plant be built between Santos and Rio de Janeiro or between Sao Paulo and Santos. Therefore, the argument regarding the economy that could be made with the transmission lines is completely voided.... and what can be said about the comparative cost of fuels? In the nuclear case, it is enriched uranium. In the case of hydroelectric plants, it is simply abundant water, and at zero cost.

Unhappily the person who could clarify the situation and answer Paulo Nogueira Batista is the president of Eletrobras, Mr Costa Cavalcanti, who prefers not to do so for political reasons. Meanwhile, there is the statement he made when David Rockefeller visited Itaipu which fully answers the president of Nuclebras: When ready, Itaipu will produce 75 billion kilowatts/hour, the equivalent of 10 nuclear plants much the same as those that are now being built in Brazil. And Itaipu will cost \$10 billion, not the \$30 billion that will be the real cost of the Brazilian nuclear program, and in addition it will have an operational cost of at least 150 percent less than that of the nuclear plants.

LABOR MINISTER RESIGNS OVER VENEZUELAN SITUATION

PA190213 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--Labor Minister Laureano Alberto Arellano, Liberal, today resigned his post as a result of a recent speech in which he criticized "Colombia's passive attitude" regarding what he labeled "Venezuelan aggression."

The minister told the Caracol Radio Network that he had sent a letter to President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala presenting his irrevocable resignation to allow the president "to continue with his handling of the border problem with Venezuela."

BOLIVIAN PRESIDENT NOT INVITED TO ANDEAN SUMMIT

PA172031 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0214 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Santa Marta (Colombia), 16 Nov (EFE)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza will not be invited to the summit of Andean presidents scheduled to be held in Santa Marta in December.

Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas said that "General Garcia Meza will not be invited because the meeting is exclusively for presidents elected by their peoples."

When the foreign minister was asked why the Andean bloc had adopted such a hard stand toward the Bolivian Government, he said that "on previous occasions, presidents have offered to call for elections, but this one merely says he will remain in power for 20 years."

Experts have said that in the long run this might have repercussions on the good progress and integration of the Andean subregional pact, which is precisely what is to be consolidated at the Santa Marta meeting.

DOMINICAN AMBASSADOR KILLED, ASSAILANT IDENTIFIED

PA171407 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Eduardo Antonio Garcia Vasquez, Dominican ambassador to Colombia, has died at the country clinic shortly after being shot by unidentified persons.

According to official reports, the diplomat was attending a party at the home of Rafael Augusto Sanchez, Dominican consul in Bogota, when he was fatally shot by several persons whose identity has not been determined.

The killing took place in northern Bogota. The security forces are now conducting a thorough investigation to identify the killers and to determine the reason for the murder, which has shocked Bogota.

No clues have yet been found as to the whereabouts of Garcia's murderers, a police spokesman said, adding that Consul Sanchez has systematically refused to give any information about how the murder occurred.

Meanwhile, the doctor who examined Garcia at the country clinic said he had been shot seven times.

Consul Named Killer

PA182204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2151 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 18 Nov (AFP)--Colombian Foreign Ministry spokesmen said here today that Dominican Consul Augusto Sanchez murdered the Dominican ambassador to Colombia on Sunday.

According to Hector Rios of the Foreign Ministry, ballistics and paraffin tests confirm that Sanchez killed the ambassador.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT KRAIGHER ENDS VISIT

PY172108 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] President Belaunde Terry may visit Yugoslavia at any time, according to Yugoslav Vice President Sergej Kraigher before boarding his flight to Panama yesterday. He indicated that he had conveyed the invitation to visit Yugoslavia during the meeting which he held with the president, adding that the president had accepted the invitation.

The high-ranking visitor explained that the talks with President Belaunde Terry and the members of his team had opened new prospects for international and bilateral cooperation between the two countries. I am greatly pleased that Peru, a developing country, is interested in common well-being and ready to participate in establishing a new economic order, Kraigher said. The visitor thanked the chairmen and officials of the Lima and Cusco provincial councils for presenting him with the keys to the two cities and extended his best wishes for the constitutional government's success in its efforts aimed at the country's autonomous development.

Meantime, Peru and Yugoslavia have confirmed their common support for the nonaligned movement. This took place during the meeting held between the visiting Yugoslav vice president and the Peruvian foreign minister, according to the latter.

Javier Arias Stella stated yesterday: We have been able to explain our strategy and Yugoslavia has supported it. Large regional accords will be sought seeking to awaken the same feeling in other continents to attain a strong and united international community capable of standing up to the industrialized countries. He added that from the point of view of international politics, the significance of this visit is the reassurance that Peru and Yugoslavia uphold the same position within the nonaligned movement. The Peruvian foreign minister, who came to the airport to say farewell to the Yugoslav visitor, also indicated that the visit provided the opportunity to discuss several other issues, among which was the struggle waged by the developing countries in favor of a new international economic order.

SUPREME SOVIET DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ARRIVES

PY182111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1751 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Pavel Gilashvili arrived today at noon in Lima from Havana on his way to Bogota on a mission of rapprochement with Colombia in view of the fact that his country wishes to strengthen the good relations that exist between the two countries.

Gilashvili said here that within the framework of this policy the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has invited the Peruvian congress to exchange congressional delegations, which has been accepted. The communist leader indicated that his country desires to strengthen its good relations with other Latin American countries and therefore will propose to them that there be an exchange of congressional delegations.

MINISTER: PERU WILL PROTECT POLITICAL REFUGEES

PY180236 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Nov (AFP)--Peru will give full protection to political refugees who enter the country, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara stated here today.

He said: Mr Juan Lechin and the two Bolivian citizens who reportedly entered the country through Puno (at the border with Bolivia) will have our full protection because we have a democratic government. Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin arrived here yesterday after being expelled by the government of his country. The minister added that Interior Ministry officials have received instructions to not turn in anyone who seeks asylum in our territory. The government will neither deport nor harass or detain any political refugee who seeks protection in Peru, De la Jara said on entering government palace to meet President Fernando Belaunde.

CP DEPUTY ON COLOMBIAN ATTITUDE TO TREATY

PA150249 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Interview with Radamez Larrazabal, deputy of the Communist Party of Venezuela in the Chamber of Deputies, by unidentified station reporter; place and time not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] You have just returned from Bogota where you attended the 13th Congress of the Colombian Communist Party: What did you notice about public opinion there concerning the draft agreement with Colombia?

[Answer] The people's attitude is not as aggressive as ours because of a campaign there which is different from the one in Venezuela. The people, perhaps because they are not well informed, have no problem with it. As a whole, there is a [word indistinct] attitude toward the agreement. The matter is discussed over the radio, on television, in the press and by the traditional political parties. The press does not carry aggressive articles against any Venezuelan.

[Question] What was the attitude of Colombian newsmen with regard to the agreement between the two countries?

[Answer] As a rule, the newsmen in their questions seemed to be in agreement. Our attitude in this matter is that the matter has to be discussed in more depth and that article 4 has to be rejected because we believe it is risky to have joint ownership over part of the [word indistinct].

[Question] Did you notice among the Colombian people a warlike attitude or activities which could lead us to think that they have intentions of fighting Venezuelans?

[Answer] I am not speaking for everybody, but as a rule the attitude of the Colombians is not hostile towards the Venezuelans. In Venezuela it is not that we have a warlike spirit, but only that attitudes among the people are very dangerous such as the ones represented by [words indistinct].

[Question] Don't you think that the attitude you saw among the Colombians was due to what has been said here; that is, that the draft agreement is beneficial for Colombia and not for Venezuela. Is this why they have a passive attitude?

[Answer] We believe that basically the agreement is not beneficial for the national petroleum companies. What happens in Venezuela is that we have an extremely nationalistic trend which, rather than seeking an agreement, seeks to incite two nations which, historically, were created by Simon Bolivar.

[Question] Could you tell us what was said or discussed at the communist party's 13th congress regarding the draft agreement with Colombia?

[Answer] In the [words indistinct] report, it is said that the Colombian Communist Party is in favor of a friendly and fraternal meeting between the two countries and that it rejects the interference of the transnationals.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CANAL TREATY IMPLEMENTATION LAW

PA190133 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Nov 80

[By Ivan Zurita, Televisora Nacional reporter]

[Text] Finance Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares today presided over another round of talks of the Panamanian-U.S. consultative committee on the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. The Panamanian delegation consists of Minister Perez Balladares; Fernando Manfredo, canal deputy administrator; Resides Vargas, an economist; Jorge Illueca, Panamanian ambassador to the United Nations and Jose Maria Cabrerias. The members of the U.S. delegation are: David Pupper, Wilber Dolbin and Ambassador Ambler Moss. Both delegations are assisted by advisers on different matters.

Minister Perez Balladares clearly explained to the U.S. delegation what Panama's position is regarding the canal treaty implementation law. Minister Perez Balladares' statements follow:

[Begin recording] We do not believe it is right to lower the level of discussion of law 9670 by the consultative committee. This is a matter which President Royo has directly submitted to President Carter. Therefore, let us not lower the level of discussion nor go into the details of the law. Instead, we can go over some aspects which we feel are the main issues in which law 9670 affects the spirit and letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaty.

Let us first establish that the position of our government is that it rejects law 9670 for the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaty. If this principle is accepted, then we can proceed to discuss what we believe should be the general outlook and not law 9670. This is not intended to demean the importance of efforts being made at other levels. [end recording]

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON NEED FOR U.S. FUNDS FOR CANAL

PA181601 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Ivan Zurita interview with Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella in the Panama Canal area on 17 November 1980--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] According to the reports that you have received, what are the main needs for the canal and what investments are required to improve the operation of the canal?

[Answer] Mr Manfredo, the canal deputy administrator, told me about a long-term investment of approximately 300 million balboas which include the broadening of the Culebra Cut and the dredging of the canal banks. However, they are now in the process of acquiring new mules to move the ships in the locks. I understand that each mule costs approximately 1 million balboas. They are also in the process of installing a special night lighting system because I was told that sometimes the fog doesn't permit the transit of larger ships and this worsens the traffic congestion. These first few investments amount to some 30 or 40 million balboas and are to be made in a couple of years.

[Question] Would this 300-million balboa program of canal improvement projects be financed by the canal commission or would additional funds be required for this?

[Answer] The canal commission has no way of funding it. It would have to seek a formula for financing it. The U.S. Government should do this as it is still running the canal. The Government of Panama must watch that these investments are actually made. Otherwise, when we get the canal we will receive it in such a condition that we would have to make these investments. For this reason, we have come here to find out what is actually happening.

[Question] Would these projects guarantee that the canal will be efficient in the year 2000?

[Answer] According to the experts, these projects would guarantee that the canal would be efficient for the ships that transit the canal. This doesn't mean that there will not be bigger ships or more traffic. We understand that these projects will permit an increase in the traffic and will improve the canal's efficiency. However, with the passage of the years, this canal must be definitely replaced, broadened or modified.

MATUTINO Support

PA181659 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 pp 4-A, 8-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Panamanian Concern"]

[Excerpts] When the Panama Canal treaty went into effect on 1 October 1979, our country indicated that the prompt, efficient and safe operation of the waterway would be a permanent concern of the Panamanian Government and people.

Through the Murphy law, the United States has capriciously imposed on the Panama Canal a system that practically keeps the waterway operating just as it did when the Panama Canal Company still existed. There are discriminations based on salary. All Panamanian rights are negated and, above all, there is the thesis that "not a single cent from the U.S. taxpayer should be used to operate the Panama Canal," so all expenses for the operation, maintenance and improvement of the waterway must be paid from the tolls collected. In addition, under the Panama Canal treaty what should be a government agency known as the Panama Canal Commission, has been subordinated in practice to the U.S. Defense Department.

Panama has denounced all these violations of the treaty. Now the Panamanian Government has again voiced its concern over the operation of the Panama Canal and it has publicly declared through Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella that Panama expects that the deficiencies that have led to the current situation, in which a large number of ships are awaiting their turn in order to transit the waterway, will be corrected. During an inspection visit made last week through the canal area and the canal itself, Vice President de la Espriella estimated that an investment of at least 300 million balboas is needed to expand the Gaillard Cut. He also said that an increase in canal illumination to make more night traffic possible and the purchase of equipment and increase in the number of personnel, particularly technical personnel, were needed. When colleague Ivan Zurita asked where the 300 million balboas he had mentioned would come from, the Panamanian official unhesitatingly, clearly and in a loud voice answered **THAT THE UNITED STATES MUST SUPPLY IT.** [uppercase as published]

That is how it should be, and the idea that those 300 million balboas must be paid from the Panama Canal tolls must not be accepted. This is clearly and specifically established in Article III of the Panama Canal treaty, where it refers to the functioning and administration of the canal.

SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTION SEEN AS WARNING TO U.S.

PA182339 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 4-A

[By Luis Restrepo Rosas: "Clear Warning"--capitalized passages in boldface as published]

[Excerpts] For the third time in a few years, Panama has been elected to the UN Security Council to represent Latin America. This time Panama will occupy the seat that Jamaica will vacate at the end of this year.

Panama was elected to the Security Council seat by an overwhelming majority. It might be said that this was due to the concern felt by Latin America, the Caribbean and the Third World in general over Ronald Reagan's electoral victory, backed by the most reactionary sectors in the United States.

It should be pointed out that a political phenomenon that is very dangerous for the entire world is currently taking place in the United States, where political and religious alliances have been formed to eliminate all traces of political, economic, cultural and religious liberalism. Ultraconservative sectors have sworn to destroy the collaboration between their country and the rest of the world and to establish an ultraconservative regime there that will not allow any type of cooperation with Third World countries. According to the new political creed of those who will rule that country, the Third World nations owe blind obedience to the empire that they claim to represent and should be grateful that they hold the "status of captive nations" subject to racial, economic, political and cultural discrimination.

In view of this prospect, the Latin American, Caribbean and Third World nations are, of course, adopting defensive measures. Panama's election to the high-ranking position within the world organization can thus be seen as one of these defensive measures. Costa Rica was the major aspirant. It was an aspirant last year also, but could not obtain the seat. It was an aspirant again this time. But it met with opposition from several countries and distrust from the majority; even from many who had promised to vote for the neighboring country, Panama among them. For many Latin Americans and Third World countries, the current Costa Rican president is extremely docile when U.S. rulers talk to him. He is too "pro-White House," as a Third World diplomat put it. President Carazo simply does not inspire the necessary confidence, as it was felt that he would not defend Third World interests if the United States did not approve.

Panama quickly obtained the votes needed for election. As has already been pointed out, an overwhelming majority voted for our country. Panama's election to the UN Security Council at this time must be regarded as A WARNING TO THE UNITED STATES THAT LATIN AMERICA AND THE THIRD WORLD WILL NOT ACCEPT A BIG STICK POLICY and will defend themselves at all costs. This is a warning that the next resident in the IMPERIAL HOUSE ON THE POTOMAC must take very much into account.

CRITICA COMMENTS ON MONTERIA TREATY, STUDENTS

PA181951 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 4

["Bona Fide" column: "Monday's Questions That Everyone Awaits"]

[Excerpt] Why did all the schools of the University of Panama, which will soon be named NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS UNIVERSITY OF PANAMA [uppercase as published], not turn out at the legislative palace during the Monteria Treaty debate when the school of law and political science marched on the palace?

Why hasn't anybody explained that the students presence in the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives was a good thing? Now, an amendment will be introduced to the Monteria Treaty which will render the treaty ineffective even though the 505 representatives have no power to make changes since they can only approve or disapprove the treaty in its entirety.

And, if this is the case, isn't it true that what has been approved has, in effect, been disapproved in a very intelligent way? Did General Torrijos hear the objections and therefore permit the amendment, which raises questions as to the validity of the ratification of the treaty, in order not to go back on his word to a friend, former [Colombia] President Lopez Michelsen, or to the youth?

EL SALVADOR

COLONEL MAJANO SAYS COUP D'ETAT MAY BE IMMINENT

PA190413 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador (ANN)--Col Alfonso Arnaldo Majano, member of the Christian-Democratic military junta, charged the ultra rightwing with the killing of Colonel Carlos Alfredo Choto and his family and announced that a coup d'etat in El Salvador is imminent. During a brief news conference Majano said an investigation is being conducted into the execution carried out by a group of unidentified persons. He described the execution as irrational.

The officer, murdered at his home, was appointed territorial commander of the land forces in his country when the military junta assumed power on 15 October 1979. According to Defense Ministry sources, in his role as commander of the territorial forces, Colonel Choto was directly responsible for the paramilitary forces operating in the country, particularly the rightist group called ORDEN [Nationalist Democratic Organization].

The Colonel Choto's body was found totally burned, together with his wife and children, following a night attack by a group of heavily armed men. The police forces arrived at the scene of the incident 2 hours after neighbors reported the fire that consumed the residence to Salvadoran authorities and the Red Cross.

No direct relations has yet been established between the attempt against my person on 3 November and this attempt, Majano said. At the time of the attempt against him, Majano blamed the government's rightist sector which opened the imminent possibility of a coup d'etat. Today, he reiterated that the most serious threat against the junta's stability comes from the ultra rightwing and that the death of Colonel Choto makes the situation more critical.

In this regard, he added, it would not surprise me if there are initiatives to change the government's present structure. This would only offer a short-term solution in which case, it would become a predictable tragedy for the rightists. He added that it is necessary to look for other solutions with the participation of different sectors. I agree, and the entire junta admits that it is necessary to make an urgent effort to find a solution, but the possibility of a political solution is fading particularly after this crime, he added.

Majano admitted the situation is dangerous, and added that his government has not yet achieved its main goal when it assumed powers: to end the repression against the people.

Finally, he said that the conservatives and rightists hope to obtain the support of the new U.S. president.

The Salvadoran revolutionary forces have blamed Majano together with the other members of the junta for the ferocious repression afflicting the Salvadoran people. The revolutionary forces are not buying the good-little-boy image which Majano has repeatedly adopted.

GUTIERREZ: CUBANS, NICARAGUANS LEAD GUERRILLAS

PA180412 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Lima--The leftist guerrillas operating now in El Salvador are commanded by Cubans and Nicaraguans, Col Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, said today to the Lima newspaper LA PRENSA. He added that this was learned from prisoners taken by Salvadoran troops and is no secret.

He also said that the prisoners revealed that they had been trained in guerrilla warfare in Cuba. Gutierrez added that the guerrilla movement is suffering from a massive desertion and that over 300 of them have surrendered to the army.

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED IN SAN VICENTE DEPARTMENT

PA182334 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 17 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Heavy fighting between the army and extremists has been reported in parts of San Vicente, local military sources reported. The operations were undertaken by the army in a search for guerrillas which have occupied several cantons. The main fighting the source said, occurred on the slopes of Chinchontepeque Volcano, Verapaz, Guadalupe, Tecoluca and Apastepeque, where, according to reports, the extremists had invaded an extensive agriculture sector, compelling the people to leave their homes and belongings and seek refuge in other towns.

When the Armed Forces Press Committee was asked about the matter, it said it had no information yet but discussed other incidents in various parts of the country during the past 24 hours.

FMLN Communique Reported

PA182330 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] says large areas in San Vicente have been liberated as well as other areas in Usulután, San Miguel, Morazan, Chalatenango and so forth. This is especially true in the southern part of San Vicente, where the guerrillas have been operating for over a year, guerrilla leaders have said. A communique was sent to our editorial office by the usual means.

The army tried to enter the area and invaded cantons in San Vicente, leaving a wake of destruction and killing humble peasants of all ages. The army also burnt homes and destroyed the property of the peasants. "Tall blonde" soldiers have been fighting alongside the "shorter and darker" soldiers of the Salvadoran Army.

The operations were carried out by the junta's army in areas unoccupied by the guerrillas, that is, in Arado, La Pita, Campanario, Loma de Angulo, Angulo, San Benitez, Regadios, Paraiso, Santa Cruz, Las Pampas, Llano Grande, Santa Amalia, Las Marimbas, La Esperanza and Tecolucas, all in San Vicente Department.

Besides combing San Vicente Volcano, the reactionary army also sent 20 trucks to the area supported by two helicopter gunships, a personnel carrier and artillery. This occurred on 10 November.

On 13 November the junta also sent convoys from Zacatecoluca to the Doradas de San Vicente region and the guerrillas ambushed and annihilated the enemy in the well-organized operation, the guerrilla leaders said. The FMLN fighters defended the people and are continuing to defend them from new attacks. The guerrillas took up strategic positions to discourage the enemy from future attacks. Many families in cantons razed by the army managed to save themselves and are now in regions far from the combat area.

Men of military age have joined the guerrillas after receiving training in handling rifles and heavy equipment, the communique adds. The guerrillas claim to be holding their positions in all parts of San Vicente that have been declared liberated areas as well as other parts of the country, the communique concludes.

GUATEMALA

ORPA ANNOUNCES UNITY OF REVOLUTIONARY GROUPS

PA182023 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] In a communique issued by the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] and transmitted by the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY, the ORPA affirms that the unity of the political and military organizations involved in the popular and revolutionary war against the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia has been consolidated.

The press agency dispatch added that this unity is made up of the leadership of the Guatemalan Labor Party, the Rebel Armed Forces, the People's Guerrilla Army and the ORPA. The communique stresses that this consolidation speeds up the popular and revolutionary war and will result in a short-term victory by the Guatemalan people against the system that oppresses, represses, kidnaps and murders the citizens of that nation and bombs the civilian population in the rural areas.

The ORPA also summarizes its actions in the past year of struggle. Regarding this, it reports that its squads seized 3 portions of main highways, occupied 16 towns, carried out 165 propaganda operations, militarily seized 25 villages and farms, engaged in 13 combats against the army and inflicted 198 casualties on the army while the revolutionaries only had 5 casualties.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY BACKS ARMED STRUGGLE

PA181842 Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 18 Nov (AFP)--Although it lacks an armed branch, Guatemala's Democratic Socialist Party (PSD) accepts and backs the people's armed struggle to create a revolutionary government and to restore democracy, leader Carlos Gallardo Flores affirmed here today.

Back from Madrid, where the Socialist International has just recognized his party as a full-fledged member, Gallardo Flores added his views to the charges against his country's "bloody, oligarchic and counterrevolutionary regime."

"The forces that might have achieved a peaceful solution in Guatemala have been exhausted, and our people believe that only an armed struggle will resolve their serious problems," Gallardo Flores admitted.

Along with former Foreign Minister Fuentes Mohr, "who was assassinated in January 1979 by the regime's paid assassins, who comprise the paramilitary militias," Gallardo Flores became a member of the Guatemalan National Congress in 1978, but was divested of his seat in 1979 for not attending the sessions....after being threatened with death if he returned to the building.

"The groups fighting Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia's dictatorship have a clear social base and are the only ones that can put an end to the theft, assassination and torture that characterize the current government system," he affirmed.

Gallardo charged that "Guatemala, where 3,000 former Nicaraguan national guardsmen and Somozist leaders live, is trying to destabilize Nicaragua, thus proving that it is the principal center of regression in Central America."

According to Gallardo, "from January to September this year, the military tortured and killed more than 3,000 Guatemalans." However, "they have been unable to enter certain regions in the country, despite the fact that they have been dropping napalm bombs on the agricultural areas and on the Indian population, which has joined the struggle against the dictatorship."

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT MAKES CONCESSIONS TO END NURSES STRIKE

PA182332 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] After 3 days of negotiations, a commission representing the striking nurses and the Honduran Government reached agreement at 0130 today. The commission met this morning with the Public Health Minister, Dr Juan Andonie Fernandez, to sign an agreement officially ending the nurses strike. The government has agreed to reevaluate the pay scales for nurses. In the meantime, the nurses representatives have asked all personnel on strike to return to work immediately.

NICARAGUA

FSLN LEADERS ADDRESS MONIMBO MARCH IN MANAGUA

Commander Eden Pastora

PA181735 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Hundreds of Monimbo residents came to Managua from Masaya to voice their support for the national reconstruction junta and for our vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. At 1500 they gathered at the Interior Ministry requesting Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge's appearance.

Chanting "National Directorate, order us," the residents voiced their support for the National Directorate and expressed their repudiation of the reactionaries who are trying to destabilize the Sandinist people's revolution.

Brigade Commander Eden Pastora came out to greet the Monimbo residents who, delighted with the appearance of the leader of the people's militias, rushed to his side to tell him that they are at his service to fight any action against our process. The Monimbo residents wrapped Commander Pastora in the red and black flag. Pastora said:

[Begin recording] A fraternal greeting from Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge who unfortunately was unable to accompany us because he has revolutionary work to do. We do not have all of Monimbo here but a part of Monimbo because the other part is in the Ezequiel Brigade. [indistinct shouts]

When a country has people like the people of Monimbo, the revolution could never be defeated by the enemies of the people. When a nation has people such as the Monimbo residents who make up the Ezequiel Brigade, just four blue-eyed, fat, well-nourished whites could never stop the revolution. [applause; shouts of "Viva Monimbo"]

Throughout the liberation struggle, Monimbo was a battle cry against an oppressive bourgeoisie which had condemned the nation to death from hunger when it was in power. Now, those who were in the last place while the exploitative bourgeoisie were in power are now the first. Therefore, they made a din at the State Council because they do not have the privileges of the Somozist congress. Since they are not free to import, smuggle and get rich while the people become poorer, they are leaving the State Council because they are well aware that they just represent the minority. The majority of the people, the workers and peasants, are there enacting laws along with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction solely for the sake of the workers and peasants, for whom Carlos Fonseca Amador, German Pomares and over 50,000 heroes and casualties of our Sandinist people's revolution died. [indistinct shouts] [end recording]

Planning Minister Ruiz

PA190248 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Excerpt] We want peace. But whoever wants war and hatred shall have war and hatred, said Henry Ruiz, commander of the revolution and planning minister, in greeting the residents of the heroic community of Monimbo, who arrived in Managua to support the revolutionary process.

[Begin Ruiz recording] That is, the revolution is not asleep. The revolution is aware of the problems and tries to find solutions, unlike those who predict our collapse and the nation's economic ruin. These are the predictions of an outcast class, the impotence of defeat, the illusion of a class that shall never again return to power.

We know there are problems and we do not sleep on them. If the counterrevolution does not sleep, we can say that the revolution has never fallen asleep.

Therefore, these numerous problems will be better solved by the amount that the workers of the state, of the financial sector, contribute to the process; by the measure with which they reinforce the positive development of the problems. That is the participation of the workers of the financial system. [end recording]

COSEP DOCUMENT EVALUATES NATIONAL SITUATION

PA172215 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Paid advertisement of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise--date not given; capitalized passages as published]

[Text] Aware of its obligation to contribute to sound national development--the only way to achieve the political, economic and social development of all Nicaraguans--the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) hereby fulfills its duty of evaluating the Nicaraguan situation after 15 months of revolutionary government in light of the National Reconstruction Government program. This program has been the focal point for national unity in all the sectors of the country, a unity which put an end to the dynastic dictatorship and which is necessary to achieve democratization, complete justice, freedom and the economic development of the nation.

The Nicaraguan private sector has supported the revolution and fully participated in the civic struggles with the rest of the people until this national unity achieved victory over the dynastic dictatorship. As a member of this revolutionary struggle, to which we were linked from its very beginning, we are willing to continue struggling so that the revolution will be a complete victory and we can achieve the social changes which are necessary to obtain true social peace which will allow the Nicaraguans to work in unity and in harmony to solve the basic problems of our people: health, housing, education and work.

We want to clearly state all of this right at the start because we know that the more radical sectors of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] Party [as published] will try to term this patriotic document a counterrevolutionary document, but it is our historic responsibility to make this analysis to motivate the reconstruction government and the duty of the patriotic sectors of the FSLN and the people of Nicaragua to think this over and to straighten out the paths of the fatherland.

On 18 June 1979, the National Reconstruction Government issued its first proclamation of unity and its government program, with the support of all the democratic forces of the country, establishing the bases for a new free and democratic Nicaragua.

In November, 1979, 4 months after the victory, COSEP sent a document to the National Reconstruction Government junta which was later published, pointing out that the government was deviating from the government program and that this was harmful to the national unity which is indispensable for consolidating revolutionary victory.

In spite of the deviations which we then pointed out and most of which still exist today, the private sector has: shown its willingness to contribute to maintaining the national unity by participating in a dialogue with the national government in May of 1980; joined the State Council, in spite of the fact that the composition of the council has been unilaterally changed by the FSLN Party; made numerous efforts to obtain the approval of the economic aid for Nicaragua; and above all, contributed with its efforts to increase production.

We are making this analysis, in a spirit of constructive criticism and are hoping to arouse the patriotic and nationalist thoughts of the responsible leaders of the government and of the FSLN Party, as well as of the Nicaraguan people.

Political Area

In this analysis, we point out the following:

The FSLN is, in fact, a political party, but it avoids calling itself a party, which brings about the government-party-FSLN confusion.

The above-mentioned means the FSLN party uses the economic and material resources of the state for the purposes of the FSLN party.

The FSLN Party has imposed its election ideas on the government junta by ordering that the electoral process begin in 1981 and that it culminate in 1985 with the election "of the best men and programs of the government."

The FSLN Party has said that in those elections power will not be "raffled" as power is in the hands of the people through its vanguard: the FSLN. In this manner, the FSLN has defined its plans to remain forever in power, implementing a system of elections restricted only to the changing of people at the levels of government which are not important for the political decisions.

The government junta, the top authority of the nation, has accepted the supremacy of the National Directorate of the FSLN Party, which turns the junta into an organization that carries out the will of the FSLN.

The legislative branch is likewise in the hands of the FSLN Party, and more specifically of its National Directorate, which controls the government junta and the State Council since the number of its representatives was unilaterally changed from 33 to 47, increasing only the participation of the FSLN and the organizations which are controlled by the party.

The judiciary branch is weakened by the creation of the Ministry of Justice which is the one which interprets the laws. The law of habeas corpus does not protect against the laws that violate the rights of the Nicaraguans as specified in the basic statutes as well as the statutes of rights and guarantees.

Although positive steps have been made in the field of human rights, there continue to be abuses which are harmful to the rights of citizens.

Freedom of expression has been restricted by decrees 511-512, and above all by their extensive and arbitrary interpretation. Besides, the independent media is constantly suffering pressure and harassment by the media which is controlled by the FSLN Party and their more radical leaders.

Freedom of worship, which is officially respected, could be harmed by the "need to politically reorient all religious festivities" (a document which circulated among the FSLN militants last December).

Trade union freedom is subject to the unofficial pressure to create the "single federation." Besides, the machinery of the state is used to convince the workers of the advisability of joining the trade unions of the FSLN Party.

The law on public order and safety is regarded as ambiguous and dangerous for press freedom and civil liberties in general.

A state security office was created whose activities and plans the citizens are unaware of. They are concerned about the presence of aides from Cuba and other countries with a marked totalitarian slant.

The government's efforts to end certain dictatorial vices such as smuggling, illegal loans and so forth are viewed as positive. However, government officials have certain privileges such as the free use of housing and the use of state funds for FSLN Party activities.

The administration of justice is deficient in Nicaragua. There is no de jure system where the law is upheld.

Municipal autonomy is not guaranteed by law and the municipal board members have been elected by acclamation, not by secret ballot. They are also fired by the government junta when they don't cooperate with the FSLN Party.

The Sandinist People's Army is controlled by the FSLN Party. Its leaders conduct electoral activities and, even though its exact membership is unknown, it is far from being "minimal" as set forth in the government program.

The national police are also under FLSN Party control. Until recently their work in keeping public order had been satisfactory. However, on 8 and 9 November the police permitted vandalism at the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement building and even protected the assailants.

Nicaragua's foreign policy is aligned with Cuba's markedly pro-Soviet policy.

The return of Nicaraguans who are living out of the country and who might contribute to the country's development has not been promoted. On the contrary, many Nicaraguans have left the country.

Economic Sector

In the economic sector, we point out:

It would be inappropriate to expect the goals of economic reactivation to have been achieved in 15 months in office but, despite the lack of official figures, we must evaluate the current situation.

The financial-banking system, foreign trade and the mines were nationalized. The property of Somoza and his cronies has been expropriated, along with some other illegal expropriations.

The 1980 balance-of-trade deficit will be much larger than the \$176 million estimated by the government due to the increase in imports from Central America and the reduction in exports.

The balance-of-payments deficit will be much higher than estimated.

Inflation due to domestic causes is very high even though precise statistical data is not available.

Despite the government's report that a mixed economy has been implemented in Nicaragua with limitations on the state sector, the fact is that the state economic sector seems to be headed toward state capitalism. Confiscations have continued, even though decree 38 has been suspended, and the illegal takeover of land businesses and businesses has continued.

The farmland expropriations were not contemplated in decrees 3 and 38 and at least one recent confiscation case of a business "confiscated in July 1979 had not become effective because the government was then incapable of administering it."

The state property area is being managed by corporations under the direction of the ministries in charge of the activities in question. This has prepared the way for unfair competition between state and private enterprises and it fosters inefficiency among state enterprises.

The efforts made by the Nicaraguan Fishing Institute are thought to be positive.

No long-term development plan has been outlined to effectively reduce unemployment. State investment plans are unknown.

Rice production is unsatisfactory and rice is being imported even though Nicaragua has the necessary infrastructure to meet the domestic demand. Price ceilings have been established below production costs.

Sugar consumption increased by 27 percent this year which, along with the production drop, caused an unprecedented shortage.

Beef production has dropped considerably. The government has not taken any meaningful action to promote the development of the cattle industry. Credit is insufficient.

Dairy production has decreased to such an extent that Nicaragua is importing powdered milk to meet the increasing demand.

The corn and sorghum harvested this year will be sufficient, but not the beans.

The government has not developed the agroindustrial sector.

The mechanisms for the commercialization of exports are in the government's hands and there is not much information on this. There is, however, some information that certain inadequate decisions have been made. This has meant that we have sold our products without taking advantage of the best prices.

Our delegates to the State Council recently tried to request information from the Foreign Trade Ministry at that forum, but their request was rejected.

Domestic trade has been affected by the erratic policy adopted by the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise for the purchase and sale of basic products. This policy is also characterized by the harassment of small businessmen in the markets, who have been unjustly accused of speculating and hoarding.

The area planted with cotton this year was 113,000 manzanas less than in 1978-1979, and this year's production will be 149,000 bales less than that of 1978-1979. This will prevent us from duly taking advantage of the additional \$25 that the quintal [quintal oro] of cotton currently costs in the international markets.

The price of a quintal of coffee has dropped from \$177 to \$122. Production this year may amount to 1.5 million quintals, but it will be difficult to harvest it. The financing given to coffee is considered insufficient.

Industrial reactivation has been below the program. The labor problems and the seizure of enterprises have constituted the most negative factors with regard to reactivation. Exports to Central America, which represent 25 percent of our industrial production have been alarmingly reduced, as compared to the 1978 exports.

The construction sector has not been reactivated as was expected. This has a negative effect on the reduction of unemployment, since the construction sector has a great multiplying effect over the related industries.

A part of the foreign debt has been renegotiated successfully, but the foreign debt has been increased by 25 percent. A large part of these credits have been used by the Central Bank to finance public spending and the financial system; in the long term, this is harmful.

The government has displayed alarming slowness in disbursing the external resources placed at its disposal by the international institutions. This represents a delay in investments in the construction industry and has a negative effect on currency. The government's investment projects for this year will not be fulfilled as programmed.

The 1980 fiscal policy seeks to increase the tax burden of Nicaraguans from 9.5 percent to 16 percent of the GNP. This is regarded as an extremely abrupt change. The government wants to collect 3.231 billion cordobas this year, a goal that will not be achieved, since the Central Bank must continue financing the government.

There is little information about public spending. There have been signs, however, that the government's current expenses during the first semester have been way above what was programmed. The government had estimated a deficit of 312 million cordobas for 1980. The Planning Ministry has estimated that the deficit will amount to 918 million cordobas, that is, three times more than what was programmed.

The financial policy has been erratic. Facilities were initially given to reactivate the economy, but credits have been restricted at the times when they were most needed for production. The financial system's indebtedness to the Central Bank in June 1980 amounted to 2,338 billion cordobas, while in June 1979 it amounted to only 773 million cordobas.

No foreign investments have been made in Nicaragua due to the current climate of political uncertainty and to the fact that decree 358 discourages such investments.

There has been no agrarian reform to provide the peasants with their own land. The Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute has followed a model of state capitalism and maintains the land under its direct control.

The Atlantic area has not been aided significantly. On the contrary, the recent developments in Bluefields show that the people are dissatisfied with the way things are being handled in the Atlantic area.

No advances have been made in the area of Central America's economic integration. There is a lack of definition in connection with the future of the Common Market.

Social Area

In the social area we point out the following:

The government's policy in the area of employment has been harmful for the long-term development of the economy because it has been mostly aimed at unnecessarily increasing the number of public employees and army members. Unemployment should be fought by creating sources of productive work, but this will be very difficult to achieve as long as the climate of uncertainty resulting from the deliberately provoked expropriations and seizures of land and factories persists.

No new labor code has been promulgated and the current one is often not respected.

It took only 2 weeks to create the single health system and for this reason, the results in the health area are mediocre.

State guidance in the area of education should not become an instrument to politicize our youths under a specific ideological current. The Marxist-Leninist orientation in the national university is obvious. In order to direct the country's education, the state must take the views of parents and professional organizations into consideration.

It is felt that the literacy campaign constituted a meritorious effort by the government, our youth, teachers and parents. However, we disapprove of the efforts to politically manipulate this noble effort to teach our brothers.

No national housing plan has been drafted.

The quality of the public transportation units has been improved, but serious deficiencies still exist in the public transportation service.

Several positive efforts have been carried out in the area of attention to children.

The Culture Ministry has helped promote the national culture, but the emphasis given to the promotion of cultural events coming from Marxist countries is noticeable.

No urgent measures have been implemented to reactivate investment in the construction are in the destroyed cities.

The number of ministries has been increased, thus creating an inefficient bureaucracy that hinders the work of the state's efficient employees and officials.

The private sector has been excluded from the making of decisions connected with planning. As regards these decisions, the application of political criteria has prevailed over administrative efficiency.

Conclusions

Political Area

I. Fifteen months after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution, the National Reconstruction Government program, despite the fact that this was the axis of unity for all of the country's sectors and the fact that the program acknowledges that its contents are in keeping with the people's aspirations, for which all Nicaraguans fought.

II. The National Reconstruction Government has stopped being a pluralist government of national unity and has become the government of a party, the FSLN. The National Directorate of that party, has in fact become the nation's executive and legislative branches and has minimized the judicial branch's functions.

III. The national unity has been destroyed in the practice, as a result of the FSLN's intention to build national unity around itself, while subjecting the rest of the political, economic and social organizations to its dictates. This is very far removed from the national unity in freedom, without the subjection of some to others, which gave rise to the government program and led us to victory over the dictatorship.

IV. The nation's armed forces have become the armed forces of the FSLN Party.

V. In practice, the bases on which to develop a free and democratic Nicaragua are not being laid and press freedom has been seriously restricted. The elections have been postponed until 1985 by orders of the FSLN Party without any justification. In addition, judging by the statements made by the members of the National Directorate of that organization, the nature of those elections cannot in any way be trusted. They have described themselves as the eternal vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, and have proclaimed their intention to remain in power forever. The elections will serve other purposes. The FSLN Party is an untouchable; it arrived in power to stay, regardless of what the people may freely decide.

Economic Area

1. The production goals outlined in the economic reactivation plan have not been fulfilled. The economy has not been reactivated at a satisfactory rate.

2. The government's policy on unemployment has been a mistake. It has promoted the creation of unproductive jobs, while unnecessarily increasing the bureaucracy and the number of army members, instead of promoting work by creating new sources of productive employment and encouraging the private sector to invest to create additional work sources.
3. The government has implemented a number of controls with ceiling prices that are below the production costs. This discourages production and investments in those areas.
4. The lack of definition about the scope of the state's area and its characteristic does not permit one to visualize a mixed economy system. Rather, it seems that state capitalism is being implemented. The political uncertainty, the seizure of lands and companies, the illegal expropriations and confiscations and the political manipulation of the labor sectors in this respect, conform this statement.

Social Area

All programs planned for the social benefit of our people, such as those in the area of health, housing and education, must be based on a healthy economic development. A climate of political confidence is required for this.

Since a suitable climate for production does not exist in Nicaragua, the plans aimed at benefitting the people will be reduced in the practice to mediocre results, such as those of the single health system.

General Conclusion

All the above leads us to conclude that the most radical sectors within the FSLN Party, of clear Marxist-Leninist tendency, are laying the groundwork to implement in Nicaragua a communist political-economic project, with the capitalism of a totalitarian state and with the subsequent restrictions of all citizens freedoms.

Final Recommendation

In view of the above problems, which threaten to lead us toward economic and political chaos--the first manifestations of which are now being felt--COSEP reiterates its position that the only way to guarantee the success of the Nicaraguan revolution is by reactivating true national unity by returning to the original guidelines of the national government program, which guaranteed this unity.

Therefore

We urge the National Reconstruction Government and THE CONSCIENTIOUS AND PATRIOTIC LEADERS WITHIN THE FSLN to return to the guidelines of the government program. Only in this manner will we be able to reactivate the economy to suitable levels, to resolve our people's basic problems and to truly democratize our fatherland, giving a specific and real meaning the idea of a FREE NICARAGUA.

PLI CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

PA171513 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Independent Liberal Party [PLI] yesterday held an assembly meeting to confirm its involvement in the revolutionary process and to choose new departmental leaders.

Party leaders reiterated their confidence in the Sandinist revolution, noting that they will continue to participate in the State Council and other bodies of the revolutionary government led by the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

In addition, the newly chosen departmental leaders were sworn in. They will function as advisers in their specific professional fields.

The party leaders reported that a political seminar will be held in December to review the 15 months of revolutionary rule.

DEFENSE COMMITTEE SET UP AFTER MADRID CONGRESS

PA190341 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution held its first official session on Saturday in support of the objectives the Sandinist revolutionary process. The committee members committed themselves to work for respect of the self-determination of our people and the process of national reconstruction and demanded non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Nicaragua.

The committee will also conduct a campaign of truth about what is happening in Nicaragua to counter the lies disseminated by transnational imperialistic news agencies. It will also demand greater international solidarity so that our people may speed up the nation's reconstruction.

The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution includes Willy Brandt, president-elect of the Socialist International; Felipe Gonzalez, of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party; Bruno Kreisky, Austrian prime minister; Carlos Andres Perez, former Venezuelan president; Olaf Palme, president of the Swedish Social Democratic Party and prime minister of his country [as heard] and other political leaders from Europe and America.

The committee was set up during the 15th postwar congress of the Socialist International held in Madrid, Spain, from 13 through 16 November.

Arce on International Solidarity

PA182242 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT Nov 80

[Text] The International Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution has expressed its support for the revolution and recognized the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], as its undeniable leader, said Commander Bayardo Arce on his return from Spain after attending the fifth meeting of the Socialist International.

[Begin Arce recording] The first thing we want to do is to greet the companero workers, who, showing great revolutionary and patriotic spirit, have formed the Trade Union Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Sindical], which is very important news for us. We think this is an important step for our country and shows repudiation of reactionary maneuvers, repudiation of the plans of aggression of foreign and domestic reactionaries against our revolution. This completes the image we (?have projected) abroad, where we have received expressions of solidarity and support for our revolution from many persons, including Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and important European leaders.

As you already know, they have formed an international committee for the defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution. We think all of this foreign and domestic support should make the reactionary sectors here and abroad think carefully about their plans against our revolution. I have heard that our people are [words indistinct] with the solidarity of all the peoples of the world.

The resolutions adopted by the Socialist International offer full support for the Nicaraguan revolution as well as the liberation process of El Salvador and the democratization and liberation processes of Latin America. [Words indistinct] a serious warning that Nicaragua [words indistinct] in the area, challenge the U.S. Government to suspend political and military aid to the Salvadoran junta and says the Nicaraguan revolution [words indistinct] as well as all of its achievements up to the present are the greatest expression of what is happening in Latin America, and therefore voice full support for FSLN which is the [words indistinct] of the revolutionary struggle.

In the present international political situation, we think that such a statement from a political organization of such importance as the Socialist International is very important [words indistinct] the Latin American area. [remainder of item indistinct]

IOJ CONDEMNS IAPA CRITICISM OF NICARAGUA

PA182026 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Efraim Ruiz Caro, Latin American secretary of the International Organization of Journalists [IOJ], has reported the attacks on the Nicaraguan revolution that the so-called IAPA is staging. The IAPA, which asserts that there is lack of freedom is conducting a smear campaign not only against Nicaraguan newsmen but also against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process, Ruiz Caro said. He arrived in Managua yesterday.

He explained that he came to Nicaragua to discuss with Nicaraguan press leaders the possibility of holding an IOJ meeting here because free journalists want to meet in a new, free country and want to find out about its experiences.

He added: We want to voice the solidarity of more than 150,000 reporters who in 112 countries compose the IOJ and who are on the side of Nicaragua, its revolution and its freedom of the press.

The IAPA, Ruiz Caro stressed, is the organization of journalistic management and so it is no wonder that they attack Nicaragua where journalism has stopped serving the millionaires' interests.

YUGOSLAVIA'S KRAIGHER PRAISES SANDINIST REVOLUTION

PA190221 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] The Sandinist popular revolution must preserve its own means of development and its own struggle for independence and a better life, said the vice president of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher. The Yugoslav official made the statement after placing a wreath at the tomb of the commander in chief of the Sandinist popular revolution, Carlos Fonseca.

Kraigher added that the Nicaraguan revolution is a true revolution because it expresses the people's most profound aspirations to carry out their own development and independence.

Sergej Kraigher wears the guerrilla insignia of 1941 of the Order of Heroes of Socialist Work and has many other high Yugoslav and international awards.

Yesterday he met with members of the governing junta of national reconstruction and the State Council. The Yugoslav vice president will be leaving Nicaragua on Thursday to continue his tour of several Latin American countries.

STANDARD FRUIT 'SABOTAGING' NICARAGUAN ECONOMY

PA180319 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA has accused the transnational U.S. Standard Fruit Company of sabotaging Nicaragua's banana exports to harm the economy of that Central American country.

The newspaper said that the company recently blocked the sale of some 20,000 boxes of Nicaraguan bananas to the United States, while one of the company's top executives indicated to his subordinates that it is necessary to stop shipping the fruit from Nicaragua.

Last week Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez reported that his country hopes to export some 6 million boxes of bananas next year. Achievement of this goal may be hindered by Standard Fruit's economic sabotage.

SOLIDARITY RALLY WITH SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS HELD

PA190352 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] A rally to show solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people against the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador was held at the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry [ICAE] movie theater, one of the movie houses in Havana where the second Latin American film festival is being held.

The spectators cheered a group of Salvadoran fighters, members of the revolutionary organizations who attended the ceremony. The Salvadoran guerrillas include Commander Ana Guadalupe Martin; Miguel Marmol, founder of the Salvadoran Communist Party; and Salvador Samayoa, leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

During the ceremony the chief of the Cuban Culture Ministry's information center, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, said that film material on the struggle waged by this brotherly people had just arrived from El Salvador and that it will be shown soon.

Further Report

FL181543 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] An emotive ceremony of solidarity with the struggle the Salvadoran people are waging against the repressive Christian Democratic junta in that Central American country has been held at the Cuban Institute of Cinematographic Art and Industry movie house in Havana. A group of Salvadoran fighters who are members of revolutionary organizations were introduced to the packed house amid great applause.

(Julio Gomez) spoke in the name of the Farabundo Marti guerrilla front. He expressed how pleased all Salvadorans present were to attend the ceremony of solidarity with the people of El Salvador and in honor of the struggle they are waging for their liberation. (Miguel Saenz), of El Salvador's Unified National Directorate, also spoke at the ceremony, conveying to Cubans a fraternal greeting from the Farabundo Marti front and reasserting his people's determination to attain final victory.

CUBA, GDR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1981

FL141737 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] A trade protocol that will regulate trade between Cuba and the GDR in 1981 has been signed in Havana by Jose de la Fuente and Gerhard Nitzschke, deputy ministers of foreign trade of Cuba and the GDR, respectively. The agreement provides for Cuba to supply sugar, nickel, fresh and canned citrus fruits, honey and other export products. The GDR will supply our country with machinery and equipment, spare parts, fertilizers, textiles, foodstuffs and other products.

GDR VOCATIONAL TRAINING OFFICIAL ENDS TALKS

AU182153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Havana (ADN)--In concluding his visit to Cuba, Bodo Weidemann, GDR state secretary of vocational training, was received in Havana on Wednesday by Guillermo Garcia Fria, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The Cuban politician gave an account of the preparations for the second Cuban Communist Party congress, particularly in the political-ideological education of the rising workers class. It was stressed in the comradely talks that this aspect should be at the center of the further deepening of cooperation between Cuba and the GDR in the field of vocational training.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR VISITS NICKEL PLANT

FL181648 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy I. Vorotnikov has visited in Moa, Holguin, the new nickel plant under construction in the area of Punta Gorda with the assistance of the Soviet Union. In the company of Miguel Cano Blanco, member of the central committee and first party secretary in Holguin, Vorotnikov talked to Soviet and Cuban specialists building the plant. The plant is expected to be completed by mid-1984. At that time, it is expected to begin producing 30,000 metric tons of nickel per year. A second plant to be built with the cooperation of the CEMA member countries is expected to produce a similar amount.

The Soviet diplomat also was accompanied by Raciél Alvarez, vice minister for construction.

SYRIAN EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

FL141224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Acting Foreign Minister Rene Anillo has seen off Syrian Education Minister Muhammad Najib as-Sayyid Ahmad, who concluded an official visit to Cuba during which he signed a program for the execution of an agreement in the areas of education, science, culture and information.

CUBAN, SWEDISH COOPERATION TALKS OPEN IN HAVANA

FL181126 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] The Cuban-Swedish consultative meeting for expanded cooperation opened in Havana yesterday. (Anders Eilander), director of the Trade Ministry and head of the Swedish delegation, has expressed a firm purpose of implementing expanded cooperation between the two countries, saying the plan is of much interest.

CTC REPORTS ON APPLICATION OF WAGE REFORM

FL141545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Some 764,713 workers in the country have already been benefited by the general wage reform, which represents a substantial growth if compared to the 400,000 announced in the 41st meeting of the National Council of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC held on 20 and 21 October of this year. That rate of growth demonstrates that it will be possible to surpass this year's total of one million workers in work centers applying the wage reform in honor of the second PCC congress and also allows us to predict that by the end of 1981 that measure will be fully complied with.

This announcement was made during a meeting held at the CTC main offices which was chaired by CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga and by Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security. Representatives of all national unions and of the labor movement in the province and the Isle of Youth [as heard] participated in the meeting.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING EXPLAINS POSITION ON HAITIAN IMMIGRANTS

FL171348 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Nov 80

[Text] The government tender Lady Moore and defense force vessel HMBS Marlin yesterday successfully deported approximately 200 Haitians to Port-au-Prince. Most of the illegal immigrants were picked up at Cay Lobos where they had been stranded for more than a month. On their return to Haiti yesterday, they were transported by the Haitian Red Cross to University Hospital for medical checkups. On Saturday afternoon, Mr (Peter Shea), an attorney for the Haitian Refugee Committee, spoke to Prime Minister Pindling, asking that the Bahamas Government hold the Haitians until Tuesday. The prime minister said that would not have been possible as the transfer of the Haitians to Port-au-Prince was in progress and would continue as Haiti was the only government agreeing to accept them. Mr Pindling told Mr (Shea) that if the United Nations or the U.S. Government would care to accept full responsibility for all illegal immigrants in the Bahamas, between 20 and 40 thousand, then the Bahamas Government would give consideration to the proposal. The prime minister said he was not prepared to negotiate solely on the isolated case of the Haitians from Cay Lobos. This problem, said the prime minister, has been biding for 15 to 20 years but if an acceptable proposal for the illegal immigrants was made, then the case of the Haitians from Cay Lobos could have been handled as an interim measure. But Mr Pindling told Mr (Shea) that an acceptable proposal would have had to be made by Saturday night from a qualified representative of the United States or the United Nations if the interim measure was to prosper.

IMMIGRANTS TOLD WHAT TO DO DURING AMNESTY PERIOD

FL181832 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] As the 18 January deadline for illegal immigrants in the Bahamas to leave voluntarily or face arrest and deportation draws closer, the Ministry of Home Affairs is moving to alert those concerned with a series of announcements over Radio Bahamas. The announcements, read in English and Creole, can be heard at 6:20 am every morning over ZNS 1 and 2. Illegal immigrants are told why the government made this decision and advice is given to those wishing to leave voluntarily but now knowing how to do so to contact the immigration department or their nearest police station. Those feeling their case does not warrant deportation should also report their reasons to the immigration authorities. Bahamian employers are warned that the amnesty given illegal immigrants does not apply to them and those found employing illegal immigrants will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUZMAN ANSWERS CRITICISM, DISCUSSES ENVOY'S DEATH

FL181137 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Excerpt] President Antonio Guzman yesterday replied to the constant criticism of his government by Prof Juan Bosch. The president was criticized Sunday by the Dominican Liberation Party leader to the effect that there is a president in this country but not a government. Radio Mil reporters questioned President Guzman about it yesterday when he presided over a ceremony held to put into operation 50 minibuses in the public transportation system. President Guzman replied: I have been president of this country more than 2 years and Professor Bosch only lasted 7 months in office. The president was emphatic although brief in his reply to Radio Mil reporters. Regarding the death of the Dominican ambassador to Colombia, President Guzman called it regrettable, and emphasized: The death of our ambassador to Colombia is a tragedy for our country. A man of courage, a great Dominican has been assassinated. He said the government still does not know the motives for the death of Dr Antonio Garcia Vasquez, the Dominican ambassador assassinated in Colombia. He said, however, that a commission has been sent to Bogota to establish the motives for the assassination of the Dominican diplomat.